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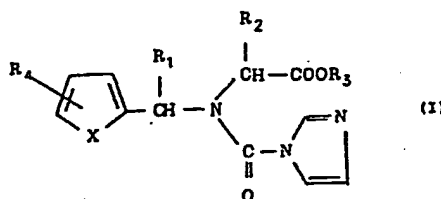
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(54) **NOVEL IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES, BACTERICIDES CONTAINING THEM, AND PROCESS FOR THEIR PREPARATION.**

(57) Novel imidazole derivatives represented by general formula (1), (wherein R₁ represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R₂ represents a lower alkyl group, R₃ represents an akenyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxyalkyl group or a higher alkyl group, R₄ represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, and X represents an oxygen or sulfur atom) have excellent bactericidal and fungicidal activities on various plant diseases. The compounds are particularly useful for disinfecting plant seeds.



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SPECIFICATION

NEW IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES, AN ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTI-FUNGAL AGENT COMPRISING SAID DERIVATIVES, AND A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SAID IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES

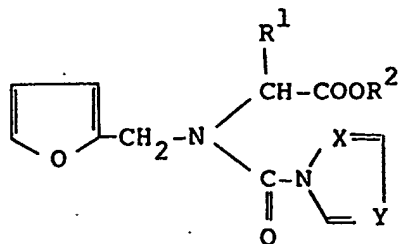
5 Technical Field

This invention relates to new imidazole derivatives showing the antibacterial and antigungal activities against such microorganisms pathogenic to plants. This invention also relates to an antibacterial and antigungal agent of the agricultural and horticultural utilities, comprising
10 said new imidazole derivative as the active ingredient.

Further, this invention relates to a process for the production of the new imidazole derivatives which show the antibacterial and antifungal activities against
15 such microorganisms pathogenic to plants.

Background Art

Various imidazole derivatives have already been known. Japanese patent application first publication (KOKAI) No. 150590/83 discloses N,N'-substituted azole-carboxamide derivatives represented by the formula:
20



wherein R^1 denotes a hydrogen atom, methyl group or ethyl group, R^2 denotes a lower alkyl group, X and Y each denote a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom, provided that when X is a nitrogen atom, Y is a nitrogen atom or a carbon atom, and
5 when X is a carbon atom, Y is a nitrogen atom, as the imidazole compounds having the antibacterial and antigungal activities against such microorganisms pathogenic to plants.

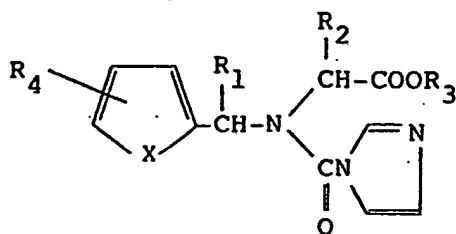
With these known imidazole derivatives as disclosed in said Japanese patent application first publication
10 (KOKAI) No. 150590/83, they can be expected to show their effects of controlling the plant diseases such as cucumber powdery mildew, cucumber scab and the like, when they are applied to the infested plants as a solution containing a high concentration of said imidazole derivatives in the
15 range of 250 to 500 ppm. as a solution containing a lower concentration of said imidazole derivatives in the range of 100 to 10 ppm. to the infested plants, they can hardly exhibit their effects of controlling the plant diseases.

Further, these known imidazole derivatives have
20 substantially no effect for disinfecting the seeds, so that they cannot be utilized as the agent for disinfecting the seeds for the purpose of controlling "bakanae" disease and brown spot of rice plants.

An object of this invention is to provide new
25 imidazole derivatives which can be used as a substitute

for the known imidazole derivatives, and which are applicable as more useful antibacterial and antigungal agent of agricultural and horticultural utilities and, particularly also as the agent for disinfecting the seeds to control "Bakanae" disease and brown spot of rice plants. Another objects of this invention is to provide an antibacterial and antifungal agents of agricultural and horticultural utilities, comprising said new imidazole derivatives as the active ingredient. Further object of this invention is to provide a process for the production of said imidazole derivatives.

We, the present inventors, have synthesized a lot of new imidazole derivatives which are similar to the known imidazole derivatives mentioned above, in respect of their basic chemical structure but which are bearing such substituent(s) different from the substituent(s) on said known imidazole derivatives. We have extensively studied these new compounds for their biological activities. As a result, we have found that new imidazole derivatives represented by the general formula (I)



(I)

10 Disclosure of The Invention

c1cc()cc(C(*)N(C(=O)N2C=CC=C2)C(*)C(=O)O*)c1X

(I)

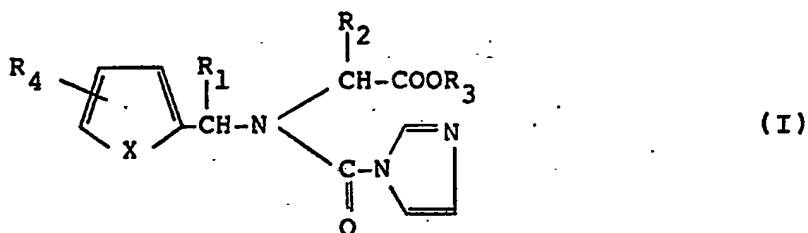
15 wherein R_1 denotes a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group,
 R_2 denotes a lower alkyl group, R_3 denotes an alkenyl
group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxyalkyl group or a
higher alkyl group, R_4 denotes a hydrogen atom or a lower
alkyl group, and X denotes an oxygen atom or a sulfur
20 atom.

For the compound of the formula (I) above where R_1 , R_2 and R_4 each denote a lower alkyl group, the lower alkyl group may be a lower alkyl group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, secondary butyl group, tertiary butyl group, pentyl group, hexyl group, isohexyl group and the like. When R_3 is a lower alkenyl group, this lower alkenyl group may be an alkenyl group containing 2 to 10 carbon atoms, such as vinyl group, allyl group, 1-propenyl group, 2-methyl-2-propenyl group, 1-methyl-2-propenyl group, 2-butenyl group, 3-butenyl group, 2-pentenyl group, 2,4-hexadienyl group, hexenyl group and the like. The cycloalkyl group for R_3 may be a cycloalkyl group containing 3 to 6 carbon atoms, and it may preferably be a cyclopentyl group or cyclohexyl group. When R_3 is an alkoxyalkyl group, it may be a lower alkoxy-lower alkyl group containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms. Preferred examples of the alkoxyalkyl groups for R_3 include methoxymethyl group, ethoxymethyl group, propoxymethyl group, methoxyethyl group, ethoxyethyl group and propoxyethyl group.

When R_3 denotes a higher alkyl group, it may be an alkyl group containing 10 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of such higher alkyl group may be decyl group, undecyl group, dodecyl group, tridecyl group, tetradecyl group,

pentadecyl group, heptadecyl group, octadecyl group, nonadecyl group and cicocyl group.

According to the second aspect of this invention, there is provided an antibacterial and antifungal agent of agricultural and horticultural utilities, comprising
5 as the active ingredient an imidazole derivative represented by the formula (I)



wherein R_1 denotes a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group,
10 R_2 denotes a lower alkyl group, R_3 denotes an alkenyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxyalkyl group or a higher alkyl group, R_4 denotes a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, and X denotes an oxygen atom or a sulfur group.

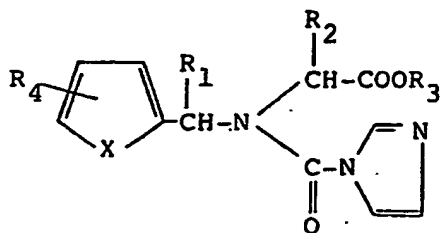
15 The compounds of the above-mentioned general formula (I) exhibit the effects for controlling the infesting microorganisms such as those of rice blast, rice brown spot, rice sheath blight, tomato late blight, cucumber powdery mildew, cucumber gray mold, barley powdery mildew, kidney
20 bean stem rot, wheat brown rust and the like when they are applied to the infected plants. Furthermore, these

compounds of the formula (I) exhibit the effects for sterilizing the seeds to prevent the plant diseases such as rice "bakanae" disease and rice brown spot. Pathogenic microorganisms in the soil, such as those causing the damping-off disease of beet can also be controlled by treating the soil with the compounds of the formula (I) according to this invention. The effects of the compounds of this invention for controlling the plant diseases are not be limited to the effects of controlling the particular examples of the diseases specified above, and various diseases of rice, barley and wheat, vegetables, fruit trees and the like can effectively be controlled by applying the compounds of this invention onto the foliage of the plants, by disinfecting the seeds or by treating the soil with the compound.

The antimicrobial agent of the agricultural and horticultural utilities according to the second aspect of this invention may be formulated into various types of preparations such as dust, wettable powder, emulsifiable concentrate granules, fine granules and other conventional formulation forms. In preparing these formulation in the different forms, the carrier to be used may be any of the liquid or solid carriers and not be limited to specific ones. For example, solid carriers may be various grades of clays, kaoline, clay, diatomaceous earth, talc, silica

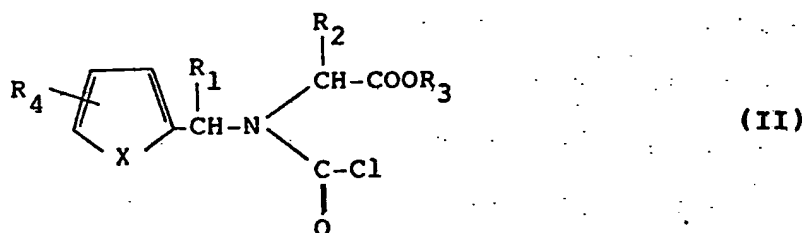
and the like. Liquid carriers may be a liquid which can be a solvent for dissolving the imidazole derivative compounds of the formula (I), or a liquid which itself cannot be a solvent for dissolution of said imidazole compounds but can disperse or dissolve therein said imidazole compounds with aid of an adjuvant. For example, benzene, xylene, toluene, kerosin, alcohols, ketones, dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylformamide and the like are available for this purpose. Appropriate surface-active agents and other adjuvants such as spreading agent and sticking agent may be mixed with said organic liquids so that the mixture may be formulated into aqueous solutions or emulsions. The antimicrobial composition containing the imidazole compound of the general formula (I) may further contain other additives such as other antimicrobial agents, insecticides, herbicides and plant-growth-regulating agents for the reduction of labor power and for ensuring the controlling effects of the imidazole compounds.

According to the third aspect of this invention, there is provided a process for the production of an imidazole derivative represented by the formula (I):



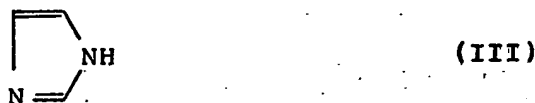
(I)

wherein R_1 is a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R_2 is a lower alkyl group, R_3 is an alkenyl group, a cyclo-alkyl group, an alkoxyalkyl group or a higher alkyl group, R_4 is a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, and X is
 5 an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, which comprises reacting a carbamoyl chloride compound of the formula (II):



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 and X are as defined above, with imidazole of the formula (III):

10



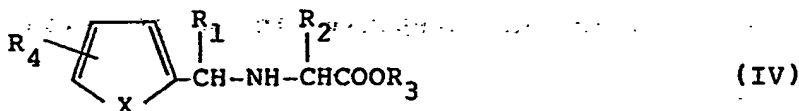
in an organic solvent which is unreactive in the reaction involved.

In the process according to the third aspect of this invention, the reaction of the carbamoyl chloride
 15 compound of the formula (II) with imidazole of the formula (III) may preferably be conducted in the presence of a base such as carbonate, a hydrogen carbonate or a hydroxide of an alkali metal, or a trialkylamine and pyridine.

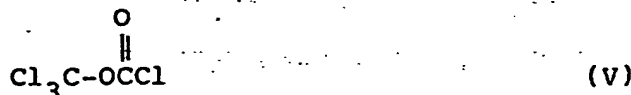
Preferred examples of such bases include basic com-
 20 pounds such as potassium carbonate, sodium hydrogen

carbonate, sodium hydroxide, triethylamine and pyridine. Examples of the organic solvent to be used as the reaction medium may be an unreactive solvent such as acetone, methylethylketone, acetonitrile, dimethyl-formamide, dimethylsulfoxide or dioxane. The amount of imidazole used for this reaction may preferably be in a range of 1.0 to 5.0 mol. per 1 mol. of the carbamoyl chloride compound of the general formula (II), and the base may preferably be used in an amount of 0.5 to 5.0 mol. per 1 mol. of the carbamoyl chloride compound of the general formula (II). This reaction is performed at a temperature of 20 to 150°C, preferably of 50 to 120°C.

The starting carbamoyl chloride compound of the general formula (II) above may easily be synthesized by reacting a secondary amine represented by the formula (IV):

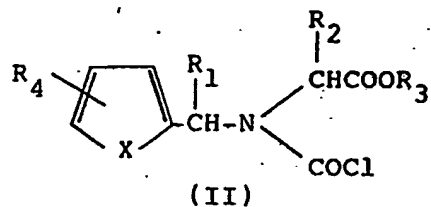
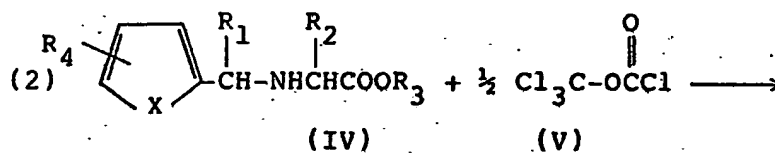
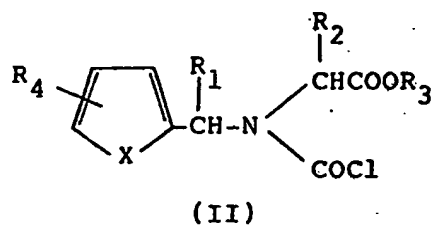
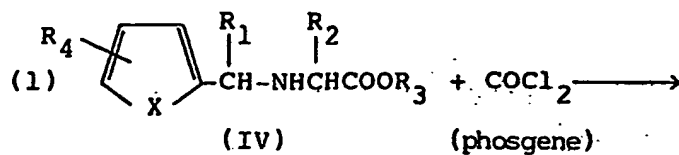


wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 and X are as defined above, with phosgene (COCl_2) or with trichloromethyl chloroformate of the formula (V):



in an organic solvent which is unreactive in the reaction. The reaction for this synthesis is depicted by the following

reaction equation (1) or (2);

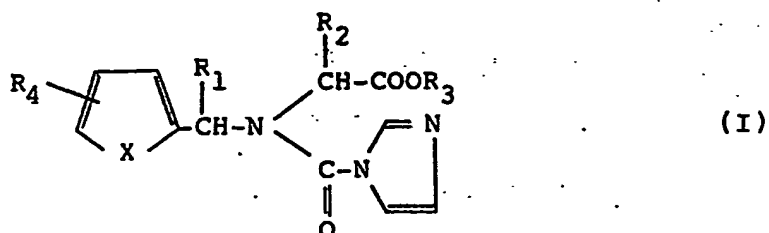


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Best Mode of working the Invention

Representative examples of the imidazole derivative compounds of the general formula (I) according to the first aspect of this invention are listed in Table 1 below:

Table 1



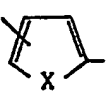
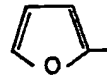
Compound No.		R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	Physical data (Refractive index or Melting point)
1		H	-C ₂ H ₅	$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \\ -\text{CHCH}=\text{CH}_2 \end{array}$	n _D ¹⁶ 1.5193
2	"	"	"	-CH ₂ CH ₂ OC ₂ H ₅	n _D ²² 1.5062
3	"	"	-C ₃ H ₇ -n	-(CH ₂) ₃ CH=CH ₂	n _D ²¹ 1.5112
4	"	"	"	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ -\text{CHCH}=\text{CH}_2 \end{array}$	n _D ²¹ 1.5157
5	"	"	-C ₂ H ₅	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH=CH ₂	n _D ²⁰ 1.5180
6	"	"	-C ₃ H ₇ -n	"	n _D ²⁰ 1.5018
7	"	"	-C ₂ H ₅	-(CH ₂) ₃ CH=CH ₂	n _D ²⁰ 1.5163
8	"	"	"	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ -\text{CHCH}=\text{CH}_2 \end{array}$	n _D ¹⁷ 1.5198
9	"	"	"	-C ₁₂ H ₂₅ -n	n _D ²⁸ 1.4959
10	"	"	"	-C ₁₄ H ₂₉ -n	n _D ¹⁵ 1.4942

Table 1 (cont'd)

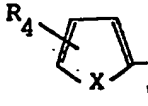

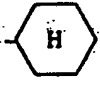
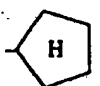

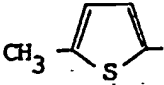

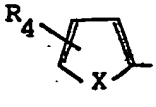
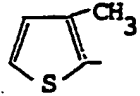
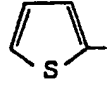
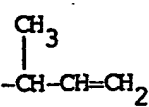
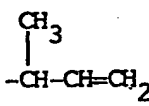
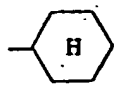
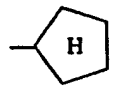
Compound No.		R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	Physical data (Refractive index or Melting point)
11		H	-CH ₃	-CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	n _D ²³ 1.5242
12	"	"	-C ₃ H ₇ -i	"	n _D ²³ 1.5149
13	"	"	-C ₃ H ₇ -n	-CH ₂ -CH=CHCH ₃	n _D ²¹ 1.5174
14	"	"	-C ₂ H ₅	"	n _D ¹⁹ 1.5217
15	"	"	-C ₄ H ₉ -n	-CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	n _D ²⁷ 1.5123
16	"	"	-C ₃ H ₇ -n		n _D ²⁶ 1.5147
17	"	"	-C ₃ H ₇ -n	-CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	n _D ¹⁹ 1.5191
18	"	"	-C ₂ H ₅		n _D ²⁰ 1.5187
19	"	"	-C ₂ H ₅	-CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	m.p. 69-71°C
20		"	-C ₃ H ₇ -n	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH=CH ₂	n _D ²¹ 1.5423
21		"	-C ₂ H ₅	-CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	n _D ²³ 1.5436
22		"	-C ₂ H ₅	-C ₁₄ H ₂₉ -n	n _D ¹⁵ 1.5100
23	"	-CH ₃	"	-CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	n _D ²³ 1.5444
24	"	H	-C ₃ H ₇ -n	-(CH ₂) ₃ CH=CH ₂	n _D ²¹ 1.5353

Table 1 (cont'd)

Compound No.		R_1	R_2	R_3	Physical data (Refractive index or Melting point)
25		H	$-C_2H_5$	$-CH_2CH=CH_2$	n_D^{20} 1.5454
26		"	$-C_3H_7-n$		n_D^{21} 1.5420
27	"	"	$-C_2H_5$	$-(CH_2)_2CH=CH_2$	n_D^{20} 1.5429
28	"	"	"	$-CH_2CH=CH-CH_3$	n_D^{21} 1.5401
29	"	"	"	$-(CH_2)_3CH=CH_2$	n_D^{17} 1.5397
30	"	"	"		n_D^{21} 1.5474
31	"	"	$-C_3H_7-n$	$-CH_2CH=CHCH_3$	n_D^{21} 1.5420
32	"	"	$-C_2H_5$	$-C_{12}H_{25}-n$	n_D^{28} 1.5106
33	"	"	$-CH_3$	$-CH_2CH=CH_2$	n_D^{20} 1.5482
34	"	"	$-C_3H_7-n$		n_D^{23} 1.5358
35	"	"	$-C_3H_7-n$	$-CH_2CH=CH_2$	n_D^{27} 1.5252
36	"	"	$-C_2H_5$		n_D^{24} 1.5399
37	"	"	"	$-CH_2CH=CH_2$	n_D^{21} 1.5476

The Compound Number shown in Table 1 above is referred to in the Examples given hereinafter.

The process for the production of the compounds of the formula (I) according to this invention is now illustrated with reference to the Examples below.

Example 1

Preparation of N-1-(1-cyclohexyloxycarbonylbutyl)-N-(1-imidazolylcarbonyl)-furfurylamine (Compound No. 16).

10 N-1-(1-cyclohexyloxycarbonylbutyl)-N-furfuryl-carbamoyl chloride (4 g, 0.012 mol.) was dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide (50 ml), to which were added imidazole (2.5 g, 0.037 mol) and triethylamine (1.5 g, 0.015 mol). The mixture obtained was stirred for 30 minutes at 100°C
15 under heating. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was admixed with water and extracted with toluene. The organic solvent layer separated was concentrated and purified by column-chromatography to afford the titled compound as a yellowish orange colored
20 liquid (2.8 g).

Example 2

Preparation of N-1-(1-allyloxycarbonylpropyl)-N-(1-imidazolylcarbonyl)-furfurylamine (Compound No. 19).

25 N-1-(1-allyloxycarbonylpropyl)-N-furfuryl-

carbamoyl chloride (10 g, 0.033 mol) was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (100 ml), to which were added imidazole (10 g, 0.15 mol) and potassium carbonate (5g, 0.036 mol). The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at 70°C under heating.

5 After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was admixed with water and extracted with toluene. The organic solvent layer separated was concentrated and the resultant residue was recrystallized from a solvent mixture of toluene-n-hexane to afford the titled compound as colorless crystals
10 (9.2 g).

Example 3

Preparation of N-1-(1-allyloxycarbonylbutyl)-N-(1-imidazolylcarbonyl)-2-thienylmethylanine
(Compound No. 35).

15 N-1-(1-allyloxycarbonylbutyl)-N-2-thienylmethyl-carbamoyl chloride (3.2 g, 0.010 mol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (50 ml), to which were added imidazole (0.9 g, 0.013 mol) and pyridine (3.5 g, 0.044 mol). The mixture was heated for 2 hours at 80°C. After completion
20 of the reaction, the reaction mixture was processed in a same manner as in the Example 1, to obtain the titled compound as a yellowish orange colored liquid (1.5 g).

Some Examples are now given below to illustrate the uses of the imidazole compounds of the general
25 formula (I) as the antibacterial, antifungal agent of

the agricultural and horticultural utilities.

Example 4 (Dust)

2 Parts of Compound No. 17 identified hereinbefore
and 98 parts of clay were mixed and milled uniformly to
5 yield a dust preparation containing 2% of the active
ingredient.

Example 5 (Wettable powder)

30 Parts of Compound No. 11 identified hereinbefore,
3 parts of calcium alkylbenzenesulfonates, 5 parts of
10 polyoxyethylenenonylphenylether and 62 parts of China
clay were mixed and milled uniformly to obtain a finely
divided, homogeneous wettable powder containing 30% of
the active ingredient. For practical use, the wettable
powder thus prepared may be diluted with water to a volume
15 of 600 to 1000 folds larger than the original volume, for
being sprayed onto the plants.

Example 6 (Emulsion)

30 Parts of Compound No. 15 identified hereinbefore,
40 parts of methylethylketone and 30 parts of polyoxy-
20 ethylenenonylphenylether were mixed to give a solution,
so that an emulsifiable concentrate containing 30% of the
active ingredient was obtained. When used as the anti-
microbial agent, the emulsifiable concentrate thus prepared
may be diluted with water to a volume of 600 to 1000 folds
25 larger than the original volume, for being sprayed onto

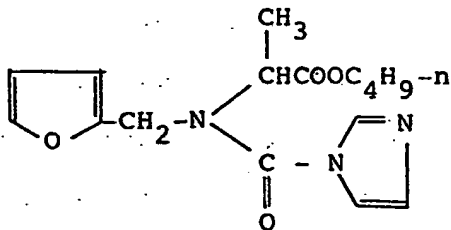
the plants.

Example 7 (Granules)

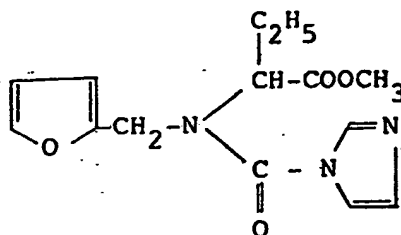
A mixture of 5 parts of Compound No. 5 listed
hereinbefore, 1.5 parts of lauryl sulfate, 1.5 parts of
5 calcium ligninesulfonate, 25 parts of bentonite and 67
parts of white clay was further admixed with 15 parts of
water. The resultant mixture was kneaded in a kneader.
The mixture was then granulated and dried in a fluidizing,
drying apparatus to obtain granules containing 5% of the
10 active ingredient.

The following Test Examples illustrate the con-
trolling effects of the imidazole derivative compounds
of the formula (I) when applied as the antimicrobial agent
of the agricultural and horticultural utilities. In the
15 comparative tests of the following Test Examples, there
were used as the Comparative compound some compounds which
are disclosed in the Japanese patent application first
publication (KOKAI) No. 150590/83 and which have respective-
ly the following chemical formulas:

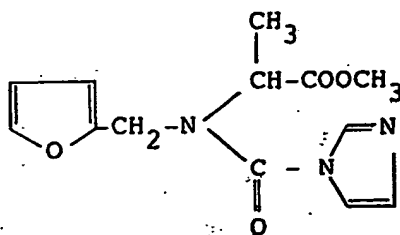
20 Comparative Compound No. 1



Comparative Compound No. 2



Comparative Compound No. 3

5 Test Example 1

Tests for controlling rice blast

Seedlings of paddy rice plant (variety: Asahi)
as grown to the third leaf stage, which had been cultured
in non-irrigated soil in unglazed pots (9 cm in diameter)
10 in a green house, were sprayed with test solutions. Each
of these test solutions had been prepared by diluting with
water to the predetermined concentration of the active
ingredient such a wettable powder which was formulated
according to the Example 5 and which contained a test
15 compound indicated in Table 2 as the active ingredient.
One day after the spraying of the test solution, a

suspension of spores of the pathogenic microorganism of rice blast (Pyricularia oryzae) was sprayed over the paddy rice seedlings for inoculation. After the inoculation, the seedlings in the pots were placed and maintained overnight under the conditions of a humid chamber (where a humidity of 95 to 100% and a temperature of 24 to 25°C prevailed). Five days after the inoculation, the number of the lesions per leaf on the third leaf of the rice plant was counted, and the rate (%) of the controlling effects of the tested compound was evaluated according to the following equation. Degree of phytotoxicity to the rice plant was estimated according to the following index. The test results are shown in Table 2.

Rate (%) of the controlling effects =

$$(1 - \frac{\text{Number of the lesions in the treated plot}}{\text{Number of the lesions in the untreated plot}}) \times 100$$

Index for phytotoxicity:-

5: Very severe

4: Severe

3: Moderate

2: Slight

1: Negligible

0: None

Table 2

<u>Test compound No.</u>	<u>Concentration of active ingredient in the sprayed solution (ppm)</u>	<u>Rate of controlling effect (%)</u>	<u>Degree of phytotoxicity</u>
12	200	90	0
13	200	100	0
14	200	100	0
25	200	100	0
<u>Comparative tests</u>			
Comparative compound No. 1	200	0	0
Comparative compound No. 2	200	50	0
Comparative compound No. 4 (IBP)	480	72	0
Untreated	-	0 (25)	-

Note 1: The Comparative compound No. 4 (IBP) is a commercially available fungicidal agent containing S-benzyl O,O-diisopropyl phosphorothioate.

Note 2: The figure given in the parenthesis shows an averaged number of the lesions per leaf in the untreated plot.

Test Example 2

Tests for controlling rice brown spot

Seedlings of paddy rice plant (variety: Asahi)

as grown to the fourth true leaf stage, which had been

cultured in the non-irrigated soil in unglazed pots (9 cm in diameter) in a green house, were sprayed with the test solutions which had been diluted with water to a predetermined concentration of the active ingredient. One day after the spraying, a suspension of conidiospores of the pathogenic microorganisms of rice brown spot (Cochliobolus miyabeanus) was sprayed over the seedlings for inoculation. Five days after the inoculation, the number of the lesions per leaf on the fourth true leaf of the rice plant was counted, and the rate (%) of the controlling effects of the tested compound was evaluated according to the following equation. Degree of phytotoxicity to the rice plant was estimated in the same manner as the Example 1. The test results are shown in Table 3 below.

Rate (%) of the controlling effects =

$$\left(1 - \frac{\text{Number of the lesions in the treated plot}}{\text{Number of the lesions in the untreated plot}}\right) \times 100$$

Table 3

<u>Test Compound No.</u>	<u>Concentration of active ingredient in the sprayed solution (ppm)</u>	<u>Rate of controlling effects (%)</u>	<u>Degree of phytotoxicity</u>
1	200	100	0
2	200	100	0
3	200	100	0
5	200	100	0
8	200	100	0
11	200	100	0
12	200	100	0
13	200	100	0
14	200	100	0
15	200	100	0
16	200	95	0
17	200	97	0
18	200	100	0
19	200	98	0
20	200	98	0
21	200	100	0
23	200	100	0
24	200	100	0
25	200	100	0
26	200	80	0
27	200	100	0
28	200	100	0
29	200	95	0
30	200	100	0
31	200	100	0
33	200	100	0
35	200	100	0
36	200	100	0
37	200	100	0
<u>Comparative tests</u>			
Comparative compound No. 1	200	0	0
Comparative compound No. 2	200	0	0
Comparative compound No. 5 (Iprodione)	200	98	0
Untreated	-	0 (53)	-

Note 1: The Comparative compound No. 5 (Iprodione) is a commercially available fungicidal agent containing 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-N-isopropyl-2,4-dioxoimidazolidine-1-carboxamide.

- 5 Note 2: The figure given in the parenthesis shows an averaged number of the lesions per leaf in the untreated plot.

Test Example 3

Tests for controlling barley powdery mildew

- 10 Seedlings of barley (variety: Azuma Golden) as grown to the first leaf stage, which had been cultured in the soil in unglazed pots (9 cm in diameter) in a green house, were sprayed with test solutions at a rate of 10 ml per 2 pots. Each of the test solutions sprayed
- 15 had been prepared by diluting the wettable powder as prepared according to the Example 5, with water to the predetermined concentration of the active ingredient. The next day after the treatment, the inoculation was made by lightly scattering the spores of barley powdery
- 20 mildew (Erysiphe graminis Sp. hordei) which had previously been developed on the leaves of barley, onto the treated leaves of barley plants. Seven days after the inoculation, the number of the fungal colonies of barley powdery mildew per leaf was assessed, and the
- 25 rate (%) of the controlling effects of the tested compound was evaluated according to the following equation.

Degree of phytotoxicity to barley was estimated according to the index similar to the Test Example 1.

Rate (%) of the controlling effects =

$$(1 - \frac{\text{Number of the colonies per leaf in the treated plot}}{\text{Number of the colonies per leaf in the untreated plot}}) \times 100$$

5 The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4

<u>Test Compound No.</u>	<u>Concentration of active ingredient in the sprayed solution (ppm)</u>	<u>Rate of controlling effect (%)</u>	<u>Degree of phytotoxicity</u>
1	100	100	0
2	100	100	0
3	100	100	0
4	100	100	0
5	100	100	0
6	100	100	0
7	100	98	0
9	100	95	0
10	100	100	0
11	100	100	0
12	100	100	0
13	100	100	0
14	100	97	0
15	100	100	0
16	100	97	0
18	100	95	0
20	100	100	0
21	100	100	0
22	100	100	0
23	100	100	0
24	100	100	0
25	100	100	0
26	100	100	0
27	100	100	0
28	100	96	0
29	100	100	0
30	100	100	0
31	100	100	0
32	100	100	0
33	100	98	0
34	100	99	0
35	100	93	0
37	100	96	0

Table 4 (cont'd)

<u>Test Compound No.</u>	<u>Concentration of active ingredient in the sprayed solution (ppm)</u>	<u>Rate of controlling effect (%)</u>	<u>Degree of phytotoxicity</u>
<u>Comparative tests</u>			
Comparative compound No. 1	100	0	0
Comparative compound No. 3	100	0	0
Comparative compound No. 6 (Quinomethionate)	100	7.85	0
Untreated	-	0 (100)	-

Note 1: The Comparative compound No. 6 (Quinomethionate) is commercially available fungicidal agent containing S,S-6-methylquinoxaline-2,3-diyl.

Note 2: The figure given in the parenthesis shows an average number of the fungal colonies per leaf in the untreated plot.

Test Example 4

Tests for controlling rice sheath blight

Seedlings of rice plant as grown to the sixth leaf stage, which had been cultured in the soil in unglazed pots (9 cm in diameter), were sprayed with the test solutions at a rate of 40 ml per 3 pots. Each of the test solutions contained the active ingredient at a predetermined concentration. The seedlings so treated were allowed to stand in a glass green house. One day after the spraying of the test solution, the inoculation was made by placing adhesively a piece of agar disc containing the mycelium which had been punched out by a cork borer of 10 mm diameter from the edge of mycelial colony of rice sheath blight (Rhizoctonia solani) as cultured on potato sucrose agar medium for 48 hours at 27°C, on the bottom of the leaf sheath of the rice plant. The rice plants so treated were then kept in a humid chamber overnight. Development of the disease was estimated 6 days after the inoculation, by measuring the length of the lesion of the rice sheath blight about each stem of the rice plant, and the rate (%) of the controlling effects of the tested compound was evaluated by comparing the length of the lesion in the treated plot with that in the untreated plot. Degree of phytotoxicity was estimated in the same manner as in

the Test Example 1.

Rate (%) of the controlling effects =

$$(1 - \frac{\text{length of the lesion in the treated plot}}{\text{length of the lesion in the untreated plot}}) \times 100$$

The test results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5

Test compound No.	Concentration of active ingredient in the sprayed solution (ppm)	Rate of controlling effect (%)	Degree of phytotoxicity
12	200	100	0
13	200	95	0
<u>Comparative tests</u>			
Comparative compound No. 1	200	0	0
Comparative compound No. 7 (Validamycin A)	30	88	0
Untreated	-	0 (17)	-

Note 1: The figure given in the parenthesis shows the length (cm) of the lesion in the untreated plot.

Test Example 5

Tests for controlling cucumber gray mold

Cucumber plants (Variety; Sagami Hanjiro) as grown to the first true leaf stage, which had been cultured in the soil in unglazed pots (9 cm in diameter) in a green house, were sprayed with the test solutions containing the test compounds as the active ingredient, at a rate of 10 ml per pot. Each of the test solutions was containing the active ingredient at a predetermined concentration and had been prepared by diluting with water a wettable powder which was formulated according to the Example 5 and containing as the active ingredient the test compound indicated in Table 6 below. One day after the spraying of the test solution, inoculation of the pathogenic fungi was performed by placing on the center of the each leaflet of the first true leaf stage such a piece of agar disc containing the mycelium which had been prepared by punching out, with a cork borer of 5 mm diameter, from the edge of the mycelial colony of cucumber gray mold (Botrytis cinera) as incubated for 2 days at 20°C on the potato decoction agar medium. The cucumber plants thus treated were kept in a humid chamber for 3 days at 20°C to promote the development of the cucumber gray mold fungi. Three days after the inoculation, length of the lessions of cucumber gray mold was measured with vernier caliper,

and the rate (%) of the controlling effects of the test compound was evaluated according to the equation given below. Degree of the phytotoxicity to cucumber plant was estimated according to the same index as in the

5 Test Example 1.

Reate (%) of the controlling effects =

$$\left(1 - \frac{\text{length of lesions of cucumber gray mold in the treated plot}}{\text{length of lesions of cucumber gray mold in the untreated plot}}\right) \times 100$$

10 The tests were conducted in two replicates for a particular concentration of the test compound, and the averaged value of the rates of the controlling effects was calculated.

The test results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

<u>Test compound No.</u>	<u>Concentration of active ingredient in the sprayed solution (ppm)</u>	<u>Rate of the controlling effects (%)</u>	<u>Degree of phytotoxicity</u>
5	200	98	0
6	200	95	0
11	200	100	0
12	200	88	0
15	200	100	0
26	200	100	0
27	200	99	0
29	200	95	0
31	200	96	0
<u>Comparative tests</u>			
Comparative compound No. 1	200	0	0
Comparative compound No. 3	200	0	0
Comparative compound No. 8 (Procymidone)	200	98	0
Untreated	-	0 (34)	-

Note 1: The Comparative compound No. 8 (Procymidone) is a commercially available fungicidal agent containing N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane-1,2-dicarboximide.

Note 2: The figure given in the parenthesis shows the length (mm) of the lesions in the untreated plots.

Test Example 6

Tests for disinfection of rice seeds infected
with rice bakanae disease

The rice seeds infected with the Bakanae disease
5 (Fusarium moniliforme) were obtained from the rice plants
(Variety: Kinki No. 33) which has been inoculated by
spraying a concentrated suspension of spores of Fusarium
moniliforme on the plants at the flowering season. The
so infected rice seeds were employed for the tests. Dis-
10 infection of the infected rice seeds was carried out as
follows; Wettable powders which were formulated according
to the Example 5 and each containing the test compound were
diluted with water to the predetermined concentration of
the active ingredient, to prepare the test solutions. The
15 infested rice seeds were immersed in the test solution at
a ratio of the rice seeds to the test solution of 1:1 (by
volume/volume) for 24 hours at 20°C for the disinfection.
After the disinfection, the rice seeds were immersed in
a water bath for 3 days at 20°C for absorption of water
20 and then for 24 hours at 30°C for promotion of the
germination.

The fully swollen rice seeds were sowed and culti-
vated in a nursery box containing soil granules of a trade name
"Kumiai" (as produced by Kureha Chemical Co., Ltd.) accord-
25 ing to a standard method of nursering the seedlings in

box, followed by cultivation of the rice seedlings in a glass greenhouse. 25 days after the sowing of the seeds (at the fourth leaf stage), all the seedlings in the treated plots were pulled out from the nursery box.

- 5 The assessment of the outbreak of the Bakanae disease was performed in such way that the number of the disease-incidence seedlings was calculated and the percentages of the disease-incidence seedlings based on the whole seedlings was determined, whereby the rate (%) of the controlling effects of the test compound was evaluated. Degree of the phytotoxicity to rice plants was also estimated according to the same standards as that in the Test Example 1.
- 10

The tests were performed in three replicates for a particular concentration of the test compound, and the averaged value for the percentages of the disinfected seeds was calculated.

The test result are shown in Table 7 below.

Percentage of the disease-incidence seedlings =

$$20 \quad \frac{\text{Number of the disease-incidence seedlings}}{\text{Number of all the seedlings under test}} \times 100$$

Percentage of the sterilized seeds =

$$\left(1 - \frac{\text{percentage of the disease-incidence seedlings in the treated plot}}{\text{percentage of the disease-incidence seedlings in the untreated plot}} \right) \times 100$$

Table 7

Test compound No.	Concentration of active ingredient in the test solution (ppm)	Percentages of the disinfected seeds	Degree of phytotoxicity
1	1000	95	0
2	1000	96	0
3	1000	100	0
4	1000	100	0
5	1000	97	0
6	1000	98	0
7	1000	100	0
8	1000	95	0
11	1000	100	0
13	1000	100	0
14	1000	100	0
15	1000	95	0
17	1000	100	0
18	1000	100	0
19	1000	100	0
20	1000	100	0
21	1000	100	0
24	1000	100	0
25	1000	96	0
26	1000	100	0
27	1000	100	0
28	1000	95	0
29	1000	97	0
30	1000	98	0
31	1000	100	0
<u>Comparative tests</u>			
Comparative compound No. 2	1000	60	0
Comparative compound No. 3	1000	0	0
Comparative compound No. 9 (Benomyl)	1000	95	0
Untreated	-	0 (57.3)	-

Note 1: The comparative compound No. 9 (Benomyl) is a commercially available fungicidal agent containing 1-(n-butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazole-carbamic acid methyl ester.

- 5 Note 2: The figure given in the parenthesis shows the percentage of the disease-incidence seedlings in the untreated plots.

Test Example 7

10 Tests for disinfection of rice seeds infected with rice brown spot.

The rice seeds as naturally infected with the pathogenic fungi of rice brown spot (Cochliobolus miyabeannus) were obtained from the rice plants in paddy fields where the disease of rice brown spot were frequently occurring, and these infected seeds were used for the tests. The method of disinfecting the rice seeds and the other test procedures were same as those in the Test Example 6. The assessment of the out-break of the disease was made 20 days after the sowing of the seeds. The number of the seedlings which had been infested by the rice brown spot was counted, and the percentage of the disinfected seeds was evaluated in the same manner as in the preceding tests for the disinfection of the seeds infected with the rice bakanae disease.

25 Degree of the phytotoxicity to rice plants was estimated according to the same standards as in the Test Example 4.

The tests were made in three replicates for each test plot, and the averaged value of the evaluated percentages of the disinfected seeds was calculated. The test results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8

<u>Test compound No.</u>	<u>Concentration of active ingredient in the test solution (ppm)</u>	<u>Percentage of the disinfected seeds</u>	<u>Degree of phytotoxicity</u>
1	1000	100	0
2	1000	100	0
3	1000	100	0
4	1000	100	0
5	1000	100	0
6	1000	100	0
7	1000	100	0
8	1000	100	0
11	1000	87	0
12	1000	99	0
13	1000	100	0
14	1000	100	0
15	1000	97	0
17	1000	100	0
18	1000	100	0
19	1000	100	0
20	1000	100	0
21	1000	100	0
23	1000	100	0
24	1000	100	0
25	1000	100	0
26	1000	100	0
27	1000	100	0
28	1000	100	0
29	1000	100	0
30	1000	100	0
31	1000	100	0
35	1000	98	0
37	1000	99	0

Cont'd...

Table 8 (cont'd)

<u>Test compound No.</u>	<u>Concentration of active ingredient in the test solution (ppm)</u>	<u>Percentages of the disinfected seeds</u>	<u>Degree of phytotoxicity</u>
<u>Comparative tests</u>			
Comparative compound No. 2	1000	0	0
Comparative compound No. 3	1000	53	0
Comparative compound No. 5 (Iprodione)	1000	95	0
Untreated	-	0 (45)	-

Note 1: The Comparative compound No. 5 (Iprodione) is the same compound as that in the Test Example 2.

Note 2: The figure given in the parenthesis shows the percentage of the disease- incidence seedlings in the untreated plots.

Test Example 9

Tests for controlling damping off disease of
beet

A soil containing a predetermined concentration of
the active ingredient was prepared by mixing thoroughly
a soil (100 g) infested with the beet damping off disease
(Rhizoctonia solani), with a dust formulation as prepared
according to the Example 4. The soil thus prepared was
charged into pots made of a plastic material. Seeds of
beet (Variety; Sorolave) were sowed at a rate of 10
grains of the seeds per pot. The pots containing the
seeds in the soil were kept at 24°C. 10 Days after the
sowing of the seeds, the number of the damping-off
killed seedlings of beet was counted. Rate (%) of the
controlling effects of the test compound was evaluated
according to the following equation:

$$\text{Rate (\% of the controlling effects) = } \left(1 - \frac{\text{percentage of the damping-off-killed seedlings in the treated plot}}{\text{percentage of the damping-off-killed seedlings in the untreated plot}} \right) \times 100$$

The tests were made in three replicates for each
test plot. From the averaged value of the percentages
of the damping-off-killed seedlings in the three pots
was calculated the rate of the controlling effects of
the test compound. Degree of the phototoxicity to beet

was estimated according to the same standards as in the Test Example 1. The test results are shown in Table 9.

Table 9

<u>Test compound No.</u>	<u>Concentration of active ingredient in the soil (ppm)</u>	<u>Rate of the controlling effects (%)</u>	<u>Degree of phytotoxicity</u>
1	50	95	0
2	50	100	0
3	50	100	0
4	50	100	0
5	50	100	0
6	50	100	0
7	50	100	0
8	50	100	0
9	50	100	0
10	50	100	0
11	50	100	0
12	50	100	0
13	50	100	0
14	50	100	0
15	50	100	1
17	50	100	0
18	50	100	1
19	50	100	0
20	50	100	0
21	50	100	0
22	50	100	0
23	50	100	0
24	50	100	0
25	50	100	0
26	50	100	0
27	50	100	0
28	50	100	0
29	50	100	0
30	50	100	0
31	50	100	0

Cont'd...

Table 9 (cont'd)

<u>Test compound No.</u>	<u>Concentration of active ingredient in the soil (ppm)</u>	<u>Rate of the controlling effects (%)</u>	<u>Degree of phytotoxicity</u>
32	50	100	0
33	50	100	0
36	50	95	0
37	50	100	0
<u>Comparative tests</u>			
Comparative compound No. 1	50	75	1
Comparative compound No. 2	50	50	1
Comparative compound No. 10 (PCNB)	50	85	0
Untreated	-	0 (70)	-

Note 1: The Comparative compound No. 10 (PCNB) is a commercially available fungicidal agent containing pentachloronitrobenzene.

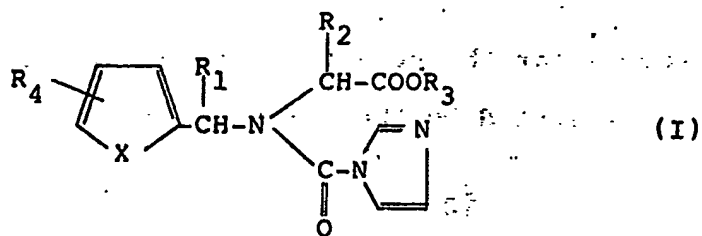
Note 2: The figure given in the parenthesis shows the percentage of the damping-off-killed seedlings in the untreated plots.

Industrial Utility of the Invention

As described hereinbefore, the new imidazole derivatives according to this invention are useful as the antibacterial and antigungal agent for use in the agriculture and horticulture, and they are suitable for control of the plant diseases.

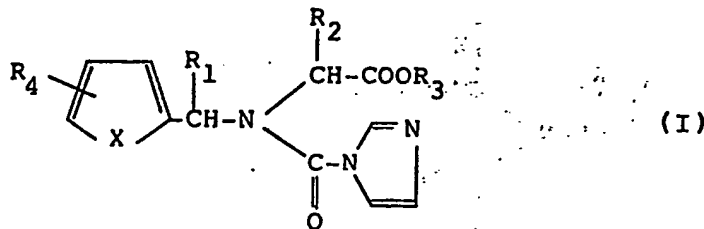
Claims

1. An imidazole derivative represented by the formula (I):



wherein R_1 denotes a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R_2 denotes a lower alkyl group, R_3 denotes an alkenyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxyalkyl group or a higher alkyl group, R_4 denotes a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, and X denotes an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom.

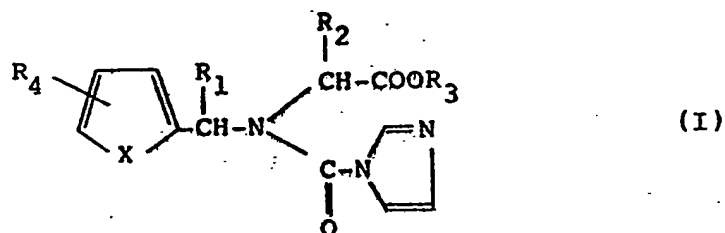
2. An antibacterial and antifungal agent of the agricultural and horticultural utilities, which comprises an imidazole derivative represented by the formula (I)



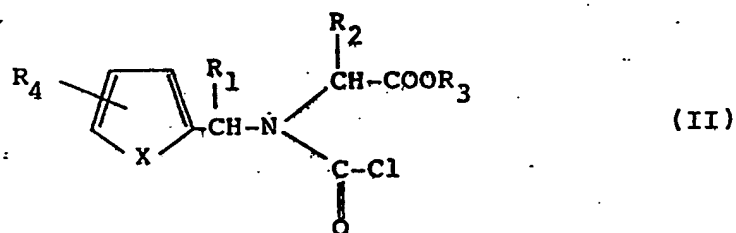
wherein R_1 denotes a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R_2 denotes a lower alkyl group, R_3 denotes an alkenyl

group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxyalkyl group or a higher alkyl group, R_4 denotes a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, and X denotes an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, as the active ingredient.

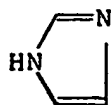
3. A process for the production of an imidazole derivative represented by the formula (I)



wherein R_1 denotes a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R_2 denotes a lower alkyl group, R_3 denotes an alkenyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxyalkyl group or a higher alkyl group, R_4 denotes a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, and X denotes an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, which comprises reacting a carbamoyl chloride compound represented by the formula (II)



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 and X are as defined above, with imidazole of the formula (III):



(III)

in an organic solvent which is unreactive in the reaction involved.

0248086

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/JP85/00683

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ¹		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int. Cl ⁴ C07D405/12, 409/12, A01N47/38		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁶		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC	C07D405/12, 409/12, 233/61, A01N47/38	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁶		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴		
Category ⁸	Citation of Document, ¹⁵ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷	Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸
Y	EP, A, 88380 (Nippon Kayaku Kabushiki Kaisha), 19 September 1983 (19. 09. 83) & JP, A, 58-150590 & JP, A, 59-134791	1-3
Y	JP, A, 60-109568 (Ube Industries, Ltd., Hokko Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), 15 June 1985 (15. 06. 85) (Family: none)	1-3
E	JP, A, 60-260572 (Ube Industries, Ltd., Hokko Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), 23 December 1985 (23. 12. 85), (Family: none)	1-3
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March 5, 1986 (05. 03. 86)		March 17, 1986 (17. 03. 86)
International Searching Authority ¹		Signature of Authorized Officer ²⁰
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